

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 18

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, April 27, 1933

No. 2

Acadia Produce Company

Gusses on Free Congoleum Rug Close at Noon Saturday.

See the Latest Patterns

See Our New Assortment of Ginghams

We have Tennis Shoes for men, women and children

Good Eating or Seed Potatoes, per bushel 60¢

Clover Leaf Cups and Saucers, per doz. 90¢

Acadia Produce Company

Subscribe for The Chinook Advance



CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Sunday, April 30, 1933.
Service at 7:30 p.m.

Rev. Mr. A. A. Lytle, of the Canadian Bible Society, will take the service. You will greatly enjoy hearing Mr. Lytle. Come and join in the throng.

Sunday School every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Pastor, J. D. Woollatt, B.A.

CHINOOK CATHOLIC CHURCH
Service Second Sunday Every Month,
Mass at 9 a.m.

Motor Truck Delivery

Prompt Service, Prices Reasonable
M. L. CHAPMAN & Chinook

YOU BET!
THESE GOODYEARS WILL PULL YOU OUT!

What a thrill! To know you have the best tire on any road. Equal to all emergencies. Proof against the shock and strain of long, hard driving. Sturdy! Safe! Thousands of trouble-free miles.

Come in and see how low in price genuine Goodyears are. We have your size.

GOOD YEAR COOLEY BROS.

Chinook, Alberta

Phone 10

Send us your news items--we are always glad to receive them.

While Getting Ready for Spring Work You Will Need:

Sweat Pads, Bolts, Greases, Fork Handles, Snaps, Etc.

Let us supply your needs

Banner Hardware

Fresh and Cured Meats

Home-Cured Hams and Shoulders

COLD LAKE

FRESH FISH

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY LARD

Chinook Meat Market

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BRIEFLY CHRONICLED

United States Abandons the Gold Standard

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald.)

Washington, April 20.—Intent upon getting quick authority to direct a "controlled inflation," President Roosevelt and his economic counsellors collaborated with congressional advocates of currency expansion today in the drafting of legislation slated to be acted upon without delay.

This action followed immediately after Secretary Hodson announced that the United States had abandoned the gold standard following Roosevelt's action in withdrawing gold support from the American dollar on foreign exchanges.

Congressional leaders struggled to overcome constitutional stumbling blocks in the proposed legislation to empower the president to direct a "controlled inflation."

The prediction came from Capitol Hill that the drastic measure would be in readiness and introduced late in the day, as an amendment to the Farm Bill in the Senate.

The bill would give to Mr. Roosevelt authority to issue unlimited new currency as legal tender under the old "greenback" law.

The new legislation also would enable the president to reduce the gold content of the dollar by international agreement or otherwise.

To overcome constitutional objections to the latter proposal, it was tentatively agreed to limit this authority to a reduction of the gold content of the dollar by 50 per cent—the same principle as is involved in his control over tariff rates.

U.S. Seeks World Boost In Commodity Prices

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald.)

Washington, April 22.—The action of the United States in going off the gold standard was described today by the state department in a telegram to the London, Berlin, Paris and Rome embassies as having for its aim the world-wide improvement of commodity prices and not any special American advantage.

Unique Attraction at the World's Grain Show

Regina, April 22—Members of the Saskatchewan live stock board approved the plan for conducting sheep dog trials during the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina, which opens on July 24th next.

It has been suggested that these trials take place inside the race track, in front of the grandstand. Letters received by the board indicated a widespread interest in such an event and experienced dogs are expected from all over the continent.

Few people closely associated with the sheep industry have witnessed the spectacle of neophyte intelligence displayed by dogs in the work of herding sheep. Part of the tests will consist in separation of flocks of sheep liberated into special groups according to command and the guiding of these sections into specified pens.

Only Three Major Powers On Gold Standard

New York, April 20.—United States' suspension of the gold standard leaves but three major world powers and four of lesser importance, as gauged by foreign trade, remaining on an unrestricted gold basis. Canada prohibits export of gold except by government license.

France, Germany and Italy are the larger countries which have stayed on the gold standard, although Germany for a time took action similar to Canada in restricting gold exports. Along side the three major powers on the gold basis stand Belgium, Poland, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

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Britain's Premier Arrives In United States

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald.)

New York, April 21.—Arriving on North American soil to help map the campaign for a world war against what he called "unmerited poverty," Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald said today abandonment of the gold standard by the United States affects England "not at all" so far as I am concerned."

In a brief interview Mr. MacDonald was asked if he was disappointed in President Roosevelt's signing in respect to the gold standard.

"Oh, gracious, no," he replied, adding he was really without information concerning this development aside from the bare fact this country had for the time being abandoned the gold standard.

Heathdale Happenings

Mr. M. McPherson returned from Brandon at the weekend where he had been in attendance at the teachers' convention.

Allen Bros are busy combining the wheat of last season.

Mrs. Clas. Cochrane arrived from Lethbridge last Wednesday and is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gillett.

Mr. Clark has taken up residence on the D. J. Cochrane farm, which he has rented. His family will follow in a few days.

Some farmers are sowing wheat, others preparing the land, and seeding will be general by the end of the week.

At a ratepayers' meeting at Heathdale school district on Saturday evening a vote of confidence in the teacher was passed. Most of those present were parents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Smith, of Caledon, were visitors on Sunday at the E. B. Allen home.

Mr. and Miss Warren were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson on Sunday.

Miss Audie Neff, of Hanna, spent a couple of days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Anderson.

Mrs. O. D. Harrington spent a few days visiting friends in Crowsnest Pass.

Ruth Harrington fell off her Shetland pony on the way home from school and sprained her

AUCTION SALE

Having received instructions from the owner, who is shortly leaving for the East, I will sell by public auction at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Hurley, Chinook, on

Sat., April 29th, 1933

Commencing at 1 p.m.; a comprehensive list of

Household Goods and Furniture

TERMS CASH

Mrs. W. A. Hurley - - - Owner
Clyde Stauffer, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE!

Mrs Gertrude Thompson, who is soon moving to Calgary, will sell at Mrs. W. A. Hurley's auction sale at the Hurley residence, Chinook, on

Sat., April 29th, 1933

Commencing at 1 p.m., the following

Furniture and Household Goods

One Piano, one Buffet, one Book Case, one Dresser, one Washstand, two Bedsteads with Coil Springs, one Matress, one Heater Stove, one Linoleum Rug size 10x12, one Linoleum Rug size 9x9, four Rocking Chairs, one Arm Chair, five Kitchen Chairs, one Dining Table, one Kitchen Table, two Lamps, and other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH

Mrs. Gertrude Thompson, Owner

arm She is sufficiently recovered to be back at school.

Ray Tragen spent the weekend at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. George Clevens and family visited on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Anderson and Evelyn, Miss Estelle MacKinnon and J. Robinson were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hobson.

Wayland Hobson spent the weekend at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Anderson.

Even the roosters are tiring of the depression — Fred Hobson had one commit suicide.

Peyton News

The Prairie Rock Club met last Thursday at the home of Mr. Haggerty. Besides the members several visitors were present. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent and at the close a very dainty lunch was served.

Miss Audrey Neff spent the Easter holidays with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Turple.

Miss Doris Marcy is a student teacher at the Peyton school this week.

Chinook Beauty Parlor

First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices

Open for business at all times except Mondays

Miss Mae Petersen, Prop.

Phone 5, CHINOOK

Chinook Barber Shop

Razors rehoned — 25¢

Scissors sharpened on rotex sharpener, 25¢

Try Booster, our guaranteed dandruff remedy

H. W. BUTTS, Proprietor

House Painting Paper Hanging Inside Decorations

See Our Latest Samples
Wall Paper
Prices Reasonable.

W.J. Gallagher Chinook

CHINOOK HOTEL

High-Class Cuisine--Comfortable

Rooms

Attentive and Courteous Service.

Dance Every Saturday Night Starting 9 p.m.

GUS COOK - - - - PROPRIETOR

"SALADA" TEA DOWN 10¢ a lb.

SAME FINEST QUALITY
BROWN LABEL NOW 25c 1/2 lb.

Why Canada's Trade Declines.

Official figures of the trade of Canada for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1933, recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, are of interest these days to a far larger group of citizens than those who usually make a study of statistical information as a guide to the trend of national and international affairs. Since the stock market crash of October, 1929, and the steady fall in prices of all primary commodities the world over, with all the concomitant evils of depreciated money values and violently fluctuating exchange rates, the farmer, laborer, store clerk, has taken an increasing interest in economics and eagerly reads all information on the subject available to him. The average man and woman has been undergoing a real education in the fundamentals which underlie national and international business relationships, and they have come to appreciate the fact that these things very intimately affect themselves and their families.

For this reason the figures referred to are of more than passing or mere statistical interest, because in concrete form, they reveal just why it is that business of all kinds throughout Canada is so sadly depressed today, with unemployment general, and governmental relief services necessary for the maintenance of thousands of families.

The year preceding the crash of prices in October, 1929, was the biggest trade year Canada ever experienced. The official figures of imports and exports tell the story, just as the same statistics for the succeeding years down to the present time tell what has since taken place. For the information of readers of this column the figures for the past five years are here given, from the highest in the history of the Dominion in 1929 to the lowest since 1915, the year in which the Great War broke.

Fiscal Year
ended March 31 Imports Exports Total
1929 \$1,265,879,091 \$1,388,896,075 \$2,654,475,166
1930 1,218,273,552 1,144,938,070 2,393,211,652
1931 905,612,695 817,028,048 1,723,640,743
1932 575,000,000 500,000,000 1,075,000,000
1933 402,213,972 480,821,297 887,035,269

These comparative figures disclose the fact that Canada's trade is now only one-third what it was five years ago. It is because of that fact that all business is depressed, no new enterprises are under way, tens of thousands are unemployed, railway equipment is largely idle and the companies in financial difficulties, government revenues are shot to pieces, and public debt is at an all-time high point still rising.

The loss in the total amount of trade is of course, not quite as large as these dollar values of trade indicate because the value of all commodities is less today than in 1929; nevertheless the decline is startling. Furthermore, this decline in our international trade, import and export, is reflected immediately, and practically the same proportion, in our internal trade between provinces and communities. The total falling off in trade is, therefore, enormous.

What occasioned this tremendous loss? Scores and hundreds of reasons are advanced, and most of them may be contributory or subsidiary causes. Many say the chief responsibility lies in the competitive capitalistic system, and in the present monetary and banking systems. But it was under these systems that the world's trade increased from 1915 to 1929, and continued to do so during 1929 and brought to the peak indicated by the figures given above. The monetary system worked while the trade of the country was moving and increasing, but when trade was checked and gradually killed off, there was not the same demand for credits, and credits began to dry up because the securities which had back of all credit was fast disappearing. Let trade be revived and credits will again rise, credits be called for and be forthcoming, because security resulting from increased and profitable trade would again be in evidence.

The question then is: What has so largely destroyed the trade of the world, Canada included? Despite these reasons, and often conflicting reasons advanced, the trade must be due to something else.

The Great War destroyed millions of lives, maimed more millions who became pensioners of the State, destroyed tens of billions of property, imposed billions of debt upon the nations, upon which hundreds of millions in interest charges had to be paid annually. Not only these things, but the war left its mark on the minds of the people, and changed and colored every nationality's views in its wake. The nations of Europe still face each other, perhaps more so than ever, and continue armed to the teeth. But the war has taught them one lesson, and that is that food supplies for their populations are just as important—more so, in fact—than arms and munitions. Nations surrounded by enemies are compelled to think that they must become more self-sufficient, and they are to survive and future wars.

So France turned its magnificent and highly profitable vineyards into less profitable but more essential wheat fields; Germany abandoned less essential forms of production to grow wheat; Italy did the same thing, giving large State bonuses; Russia embarked on its ambitious five-year plan; other smaller nations followed the same course. To encourage these programmes, these nations imposed high tariffs, and many, very high, against other countries. Instead of importing wheat, which they could buy much more cheaply and in every way more economically than growing it themselves, they stopped doing so. Producing largely for themselves, they had less of other things to export, and because other countries, Canada included, had lost their markets, they had surplus products, and they had no money elsewhere to buy in those markets.

Every nation set out to become self-contained, and they did so because of fear of future war. All Europe is living in dread anticipation of war. Every policy is studied and decided upon in the light of future war. They are all getting ready for it. And one of the most important items in defence is to obtain and keep all the needs of their populations if and when foreign countries are shut off.

Therefore, because every export by one country is an import by some other country, and every import by one an export by another, and with all determined to reduce imports to the vanishing point the inevitable automatic consequence is to reduce exports to the same point. Thus is the trade of the world being destroyed.

That is the answer to the seeming riddle of the depression. It is not the existing economic system, including monetary systems, that is at fault. It is "Fear"—fear of war. Until that fear is removed and confidence re-established there can be no restoration of national or international credit; trade will continue to languish and grow less and less; the world depression will continue.

It is "Fear"—lack of confidence,—that is destroying all credit and all trade.

Will Shoulder Burden

Canadians Paying Heavy Taxes But Will Not Tolerate Extravagance

Jack Canuck for years has marvelled at the equanimity of John Bull in crises, and particularly his gaud-frolic in accepting heavy national taxes. The old gentleman has invariably shrugged his shoulders, smiled, tightened his belt and turned to the work in hand, tackling the most immediate problem with a non-chalance that was amazing to others.

Now Jack Canuck is getting a taste in a tax way of what to John Bull has become common. In other words Canadians have come to realize that those who are earning and spending must be prepared to pay more into the coffers of the country to improve its financial position.

The Rhodes budget is heavy. It hurts. But when one is hurt he is apt to take a deeper interest in the reason for that condition. Hence Canadians will in the future scan governmental expenditures with a keener eye. They are willing to pay, willing to meet their just obligations, and will shoulder tax burdens like John Bull for the national good, but they will not tolerate extravagance or political wire pulling where public funds are directly or indirectly involved.—Kitchener Record.

Cattle Shipments Active

Fair Demand In Britain For Choice Canadian Cattle

There's a fair quantity these days of what may be regarded as the "roast beef of Old England" being served to the British people in their own country but which a short time before was prime young steer in Canada. The shipments of live cattle from the Dominion to the British market are particularly active this year. From January 1 to March 23, 1933, a total of 7,663 head were exported from Canada to British ports, an increase of 7,454 compared with the corresponding period in 1932. With the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence it is expected there will be heavy shipments from Montreal to far-off markets.

For many years the origin of the motion picture camera remained shrouded in mystery. There were many claimants. An impartial investigation finally allotted the honor of being the father of the motion picture industry to Le Roy. But it was not until two and one-half years after he had perfected the first projection machine that Le Roy got the idea he ought to patent his invention. He then found he had been six months too late.

An ironical feature is that Le Roy's last few years were spent in poverty.

Paralyzed, he subsisted largely on the bounty of friends. All he had at his death was reputation but that doesn't pay doctors' or food bills. And that slender sustenance came to him only late in life.

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Le Roy's experience is not novel in the history of invention. He lived in age when the commercial idea was not so prevalent as now. He gave his first public exhibition of moving pictures in 1894. His statement on why he never patented his machine expresses, perhaps, better than ever before, how so many inventors live to see others reap the enormous profits of their genius. Said Le Roy:

"I didn't patent my invention because I didn't realize what I had. That is the real truth. It was unfortunate for me that my knowledge of patents and patent law was exceedingly meager. Like the average inventor, I centered my interest in the invention itself, to the absolute exclusion of everything else."—From Zit's New York.

Unbreakable Milk Bottle

Has Been Developed In Pittsburgh From Wax-Like Material

An unbreakable milk bottle has been developed in Pittsburgh. The bottle is first molded in one piece from cellulose to the shape of the standard half pint, pint, and quart glass containers.

Dr. Eckener said he always had harbored the room, in which fighting planes were stored, a weak point in the Akron's framework. His comment came following New York reports tracing the Akron disaster to broken ribs in the huge dirigible.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, director, discarded the theory that a storm had caused the Akron tragedy, and said in his opinion, from reading the reports of the inquiry, the crash was caused by a break of the big ship in the airplane carrier room.

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BRITAIN FEARS A WORLD-WIDE TRADE WAR

London, Eng.—Great Britain was greatly perturbed by the abandonment of the gold standard by United States and in some quarters it was viewed as threatening a bitter world-wide trade war.

Many exports considered the action as a move to force Great Britain to return to a gold monetary basis. A section of the press denounced the American government.

Newspapers linked the action with the impending visit of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to Washington, treating it editorially as a bargaining counter with which to greet him, and even as a threat.

Government quarters were beset with uncertainty as to just what President Roosevelt's move meant and economists were equally bewildered.

Two things did emerge clearly from Downing Street: The present official position is that Mr. Roosevelt's action was not, as some suggest, for the purpose of bludgeoning Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on the eve of the White House conversations, and, secondly, there is no disposition on the part of England to try to debase the value of the pound in order to maintain the recent ratio in value of the two currencies.

British officialdom has taken a page from Mr. Roosevelt's book and at this juncture proposed "to let the pound take care of itself."

It was understood that the government's exchange equalization fund may be turned entirely to the purpose of holding the pound steady in relation to the franc whereas heretofore the fund was mainly employed to keep the pound from rising on the dollar exchange.

England's main concern is that trade advantages which she enjoyed because of her debased currency after her departure from the gold standard may no longer exist.

Sir Josiah Stamp, the famous economist, said: "It all depends upon what America is trying to do, her intention being unclear here for the present."

"The term 'going off the gold standard' is a matter for definition. It means one thing to one person and something different to another. Until it is known what is behind the American step we cannot weigh its importance."

The Express contended Great Britain must not abandon its present position and that "under no condition must the pound return to the gold standard and be pegged at a level with the dollar."

It said: "That way lies the surrender of our independence to domination of Wall Street."

The Telegraph foresaw the possibility that President Roosevelt will ask Mr. MacDonald to effect a return of the British pound to a gold basis.

"The premier cannot grant that demand unless he receives assurance the conditions under which the gold standard could work smoothly would be provided by international co-operation."

Condemns Secrecy Bill

Ottawa, Ont.—The veil of secrecy which has hung over the salaries and many of the other expenditures of the Canadian National Railways was condemned in the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King. Premier R. B. Bennett declared he was in agreement with the Liberal leader in this particular.

Brewery Swamped With Orders

St. Catharines, Ont.—A local brewery has announced it is literally swamped with orders for beer from all over the eastern United States and from as far away as Atlanta, Ga. The first shipment was sent to Utica, N.Y., "little is to demand for 200,000 barrels a day," said E. T. Sandell of the brewery.

Lord Milton Weds

Dublin, Irish Free State.—Lord Milton, only son of Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, and Miss Olive Plunkett, daughter of Most Rev. Bishop Benjamin Plunkett, former Bishop of Tuam and later of Meath, were married here recently. More than 500 tenant farmers from the Fitzwilliam estate in England attended.

No Political Jobs

Premier Bennett Says Appointment Of Rail Trustees To Be On Merit

Ottawa, Ont.—"I do say that the appointments of these trustees will not be political," Prime Minister R. B. Bennett promised the House of Commons committee considering the rail-way legislation.

Mr. Bennett then proceeded to define political appointments as those involving the selection of a man because of his services to a party and who possessed no other qualification for the position to be filled.

Mr. Bennett stressed difficulty of securing suitable men in Canada to fill important posts, for this country did not have the great reservoir of public men which existed in the United Kingdom.

No one knew better than the opposition leader what these difficulties were.

The number of men who are willing to serve their country at present is amazing, commented Mr. Bennett. To make the necessary selection was a most difficult task, particularly when confronted with the innumerable applicants "whose only qualification lies in their ability to provide themselves."

Defeat Sweepstakes Bill

Fosters Gambling Is Stand Taken By House Of Commons

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadians must continue to buy their sweepstakes tickets, if at all, in dark alleys se-hon, the House of Commons defeating a bill to prohibit lotteries conducted for the benefit of hospitals. The six month hold—a time-honored parliamentary way of killing a measure—was given the bill, 76 to 15, the vote cutting across party lines.

While at least one member drew a sweepstakes ticket from his pocket-book, nine Conservatives, five Liberals, and one Laborite supported the bill.

Premier R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservatives, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberals, and Robert Gardner, leader of the Third party group, voted in opposing the measure.

The bill passed the senate after a rough passage but found few supporters in the elected chamber. The common ground for opposition was that it fostered gambling and would not assist hospitals.

Some Gold In Sand Pit

Small Quantities Found In Yorkton By Local Prospector

Yorkton, Sask.—Small quantities of gold are to be found in Yorkton's sand pit, it was discovered by Fred Carson, local prospector, who had experience panhandling and prospecting for gold in northern Saskatchewan, Alberta and in the Athabasca country.

Mr. Carson explained to a press representative that when he made the discovery in Yorkton's sand pit he was of the opinion that the mineral was "fool's gold," more commonly known as mica, but he made a mercury test and convinced himself that the mineral was real gold.

He expressed the opinion that the gold flakes found in Yorkton's sand pit had been deposited during the glacier period and stated that only between five and ten cents' worth of gold could be obtained from every cubic yard of sand in the pit.

Another Mount Everest Flight

Two Aeroplanes On Second Flight Negotiate High Mountain

Purneah, India.—Two aeroplanes of the Houston expedition flew over Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, for the second time within recent weeks.

The flights, which required exactly three hours, were made in good weather. The time of the flights corresponded with the first conquering of the peak on April 3, when planes flown by the Marquess of Clydesdale and Lieutenant D. F. McIntryre, crossed the lofty mountain.

Those who participated in the flight were the Marquess, Lieut.-Colonel L. V. S. Blacker, who participated in the first flight, Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes and a moving picture operator named Fisher.

At lower altitudes visibility was a bit hazy, but at the higher levels it was excellent.

May Continue Camps

Ottawa, Ont.—The government has under consideration the desirability of continuing relief camps for single men, after April 30, Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, told John Vallance (Lib. South Battleford), and Lieutenant D. F. McIntryre, who participated in the flight.

Currency Stabilization

U.S. Going Off Gold Standard May Help Canada

Toronto, Ont.—Officials of Canadian Bank heads office in Toronto declined to comment on the statement by W. H. Woodin, secretary of the United States treasury, that prohibition of gold exports had sent United States off the gold standard.

One high official said, "In all probability currency of the United States and Canada would now find a more equal level and there possibly would follow a rise in commodity prices in which the Dominion would share."

"At any rate," he added, "United States going off the gold standard will have no adverse effect in Canada."

UNITED STATES GOES OFF THE GOLD STANDARD

Washington.—The United States swung away from the gold standard as President Roosevelt prepared to ask congress for new powers to effect a controlled inflation.

Withdrawal of gold support for the American dollar in foreign exchanges by the president was interpreted by the secretary of the treasury, William H. Woodin, as meaning temporary suspension of the traditional gold standard basis of currency.

In his first move, the president adroitly put himself into a position to negotiate for a revised world gold standard by withdrawing support of the American dollar in foreign exchanges to combat the depreciated currencies of the foreign nations now off the standard.

He has in mind bringing all nations back to the gold standard as a measure of stability, but he is considering a new standard whereby the present ratio of 40 per cent. gold reserve for currency would be reduced.

He will look for common action by all the nations in establishing the new ratio which will permit more currency to be circulated on the same world supply of the precious gold.

Meanwhile, the Roosevelt administration attacked the problem from its purely domestic angle. Governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks reported promising outlooks to Secretary Woodin, and then studied means of putting available idle currency into circulation.

The governors also tackled the task of freeing the four to five billion dollars still locked up in closed banks. Quick action appears in prospect.

Just how the gold embargo reacts to raise American commodity prices is somewhat involved and difficult of explanation. It was explained that cotton, for instance, is sold on the gold basis.

On the present gold basis the rate is about six cents a pound. Should the price of gold slide off 10 per cent., a resultant increase in cotton of 10 per cent. is regarded as inevitable.

The president apparently has won a respite from the leaders in Congress who have been hammering hard for outright currency inflation.

Mr. Roosevelt considers the heart of the problem the raising of the price level. He wants it raised in such a manner that it will not be under control at all times and will not be permitted to go too high.

BRITAIN'S MOSCOW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES HOME



Here is Sir Esmond Ovey (left), British Ambassador in Moscow, walking over to Downing Street for a consultation with the Prime Minister and the British Cabinet regarding the arrest and trial of British subjects in Moscow. With Sir Esmond is Sir Robert Vansittart (right), British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

NEW SPEED KING



Hurling his speed seaplane over Lake Garda, Italy, at 426.4 miles an hour, Flight Officer Francesco Agello, who was a member of Italy's 1929 Schneider Cup team, broke the world's record which was set up two years ago by Lieutenant George Stainforth of Great Britain. The Britisher's speed was 408.997 miles an hour.

Can Be Made Public

No Taboo On Correspondence Over Finances Of Provinces

Ottawa, Ont.—No reason exists why correspondence between the federal government and the western provincial governments with regard to the financial conditions of these provinces should not be made public, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett told Lt. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader, in the House of Commons. The correspondence tabled a few days ago in the Manitoba House covered that province and also the other provinces so far as the federal end of the matter was concerned. One of the provinces had not yet replied, the Prime Minister added. However, in spite of that, he saw no reason why the correspondence should not be tabled.

Present Problem

Unemployed In Saskatchewan Flock To Cities

Regina, Sask.—Single unemployed are coming in from farms, where they have been assisted all winter by the Saskatchewan Government, and are presenting a problem to officials. The population of the camps at Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw have jumped by about 400 in the past month.

The men were paid \$5 a month by the relief commission and placed on farms. The farmers are now letting them go, stating they are not in a position to pay them wages during the summer.

Few farmers are taking men in Saskatchewan at the present time.

Agree On Pensions Act

Ottawa, Ont.—An "amicable agreement" between the government and representatives of the associated veterans emerged from a Pension Act conference which Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and Minister of Finance E. N. Rhodes held with spokesmen of the ex-service men, according to a statement issued by the veterans following the meeting.

Endorses Roosevelt Action

J. P. Morgan Pleased With Embargo On Gold Exports

New York.—J. P. Morgan, in one of his rare public statements, endorsed President Franklin Roosevelt's action in suspending gold exports.

"I welcome the reported action of the president," he said in a written statement, "and the secretary of the treasury in placing an embargo on gold exports."

"It had become evident that the effort to maintain the exchange value of the dollar at a premium as against depreciated foreign currencies was having a deflationary effect upon already severely deflated American prices and wages and employment."

"It seems to me clear that the way out of the depression is to combat and overcome the deflationary forces. Therefore, I regard the action now taken as being the best possible course under existing circumstances."

It was the first public statement issued by the traditionally reticent head of the house of Morgan since his statement in London in Sept., 1931, when he described the British suspension of gold payments at that time as constructive, under the circumstances.

Will Attempt Atlantic Flight

Plane Used In The Gold Fields Of The North To Be Used

Toronto, Ont.—The well-named "Sourough," veteran monoplane of the Northwest Territories and the sub-Arctic fields, which has been flown by many northern pilots, will have a new and even more thrilling experience within two months.

The "Sourough," with J. D. M. Gray, Scot-Canadian, at the controls, will attempt a flight from London, England, to Toronto in the first week of June. E. Hammell, well known mining man, has donated the monoplane to Gray, a Toronto pilot, for the flight.

OBLIGATIONS TO U. S. ARE HELPED BY NEW TURN

Ottawa, Ont.—Some conception of the effect upon Canada of a return of par of Canadian money in the United States market may be secured from a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report which shows Canada's total obligations, payable in United States funds during the calendar year 1933, to be \$266,125,000. This covers interest on bonds and principal of maturing bonds repayable in United States money.

These figures include obligations of Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, and corporations.

With the premium at last Monday's figure, the additional amount which Canada would have to add to these payments would be over \$50,000,000. Every advance of the Canadian dollar toward par, therefore, if maintained, would mean a saving of millions.

Assuming the obligations due up to the end of March of this year have been met, these Canadian debtors would still have to pay out, in United States funds if demanded, about \$225,000,000 over the remaining nine months of the year.

Premium rates of 13% per cent. on American funds, as compared with around 20 a few years ago, would mean a saving of approximately \$15,000,000.

In addition, commentators foresee increased values in wheat and other commodities as reacting favorably and a tendency toward stabilization of foreign trade with improvement in the exchange situation. What disadvantages there are, it was believed, would be offset by advantages, so far as Canada is concerned.

Bank Interest Reduced

Cuts Applied To All Financial Agencies Accepting Savings Deposits

Montreal, Que.—The Star said: "Reduction of interest rates on savings deposits in Canada will become effective on May 1, next, according to reliable information here today. A formal announcement to this effect will come shortly from the Canadian Bankers' Association. The cut in rates will apply to all financial agencies accepting deposits in the country."

"Bank interest rates will accordingly be reduced to 2½ per cent. and trust companies, which have hitherto been paying four per cent. on deposits. This matter has been under consideration for some months, and has been given the unanimous support of the banks, the government, the provinces and such other institutions as receive deposits."

The move is in accordance with the prevailing world trend of money rates, and should tend to lower the cost of new financing in Canada."

B.C. Exhibit

Fine Display For International Grain Show At Regina

Victoria, B.C.—Hon. W. C. Buckle, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, is in Victoria conferring with the British Columbia government in connection with this province's natural resources exhibit at the international grain show, to be held at Regina in July. British Columbia will have space 100 feet long and 15 feet deep, the central feature being British Columbia finished woods, the wings on either side being devoted to agricultural, mines and fisheries exhibits with game heads as decorative displays.

Shaw Reaches England

Southampton, Eng.—George Bernard Shaw, arriving home from a cruise of the world, declared, after visiting 29 countries, he thought perhaps the best place in which to live would be heaven. He denied reports he had made Anna Harding cry when he was in Hollywood.

Plane Crash Kills Four

St. Louis.—Four persons, one a wealthy Arkansas planter, were killed when the aeroplane in which they were flying, from August 1, to St. Louis, crashed and burned in a wheat field near Valmeyer, Ill., about 25 miles south of here.

Leads In Lumber Shipments

Victoria, B.C.—For the last three months British Columbia has led Pacific lumber shipments in the offshore trade, Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Lands, said in commenting on the resumption of logging in Vancouver Island woods, and the reopening of mills that had long been closed.

If Mars Were Nearer To Earth

Many Details About Planet Would Be Made Clear

Mars has a diameter of 4,215 miles, as compared with 2,160 for the moon, so that if he were as near us as is the moon, we should have many-tinted sphere about twice the width of our moon. We should see this sphere of Mars with the broad expanse of orange tint which give the star its reddish hue. There would also be greenish and blue-grey areas with outlines of a curious geographical appearance; and bays, estuaries, islands, isthmuses, suggesting a world similar to our own.

This similarity would be accentuated by a large bright area encircling the North Pole of Mars, which will shrink from about 3,000 to 200 miles in diameter. This polar area, which is now turned toward us, is the most brilliant part of his lovely orb, and is apparently the planet's snow and ice-covered area. It would be seen gradually to diminish in size in the course of the Martian spring and summer; and at times large portions might be seen to break away and float southward, or, if on high plateaus, become detached and take longer to melt. All this has already been observed in powerful telescopes at various times.

Meanwhile some of the low lying areas and seas would appear to have grown more extensive, apparently by the inundations produced by the melting snows. These obvious inundations have been seen to extend toward the equator, with the result that the greenish areas increased considerably with the coming of the Martian summer.

All these details would be obvious were Mars as near as the Moon (but 238,000 miles away instead of 69 million). Probably some of the more distinct of the greyish streaks would be seen, stretching in a remarkable manner from various bays, estuaries and certain well-defined points on the coasts across the extensive reddish areas.

These would appear to be desert regions, and the greyish streaks cross them apparently in straight lines, as a rule, though there are certain well-known curved streaks. They would be seen to grow in length with the advance of the Martian seasons, link up with one another, and unite in greyish spots and patches—oases, they are called. Some would vanish, others reappear after long intervals.

These are the so-called canals, of which over 100 have been counted. In widths varying from 20 to 150 miles, and extended in some cases for over a thousand miles, these so-called canals are regarded by astronomers who have studied them, and know most about Mars, to be cultivated areas of vegetation irrigated by the waters collected in narrow channels which occasionally appear in pairs. Gathered here and there are rows of dots, suggesting patches of vegetation following lines of irrigation. The greenish areas have been seen in places to turn brown as the Martian autumn advances.

Occasionally we should see a whitish film gather and cover up parts of this beautiful spectacle. These are the mists and clouds which are generally scarce on Mars, for it is obviously a world in which water is not plentiful.

Added interest for us would be to see this fascinating world, as it hangs above us, gradually turn round on its axis in the course of 24 hours 37 minutes, and bring the whole of mysteries into view.

Now You Tell One

Amateur Poultryman Of Montreal Has Some Queer Hens

He turned to Jack Charon, of Montreal, amateur poultryman extraordinary, who has a one-legged hen which laid a double egg, which in turn produced one dead natural chick and one live three-legged bird.

"The double egg was not the common two yolk kind," Mr. Charon pointed out. "It was the rare two shell type, one brown and one white—joined together from the outside."

Mr. Charon, a modest man without pretensions to greatness for his chicken's feet, has, in addition, a chicken which eats with equal delight cigarette butts, broken glass or waffles, and which can stand on one leg and whistle.

"This bird's diet includes canary seed," Mr. Charon explained.

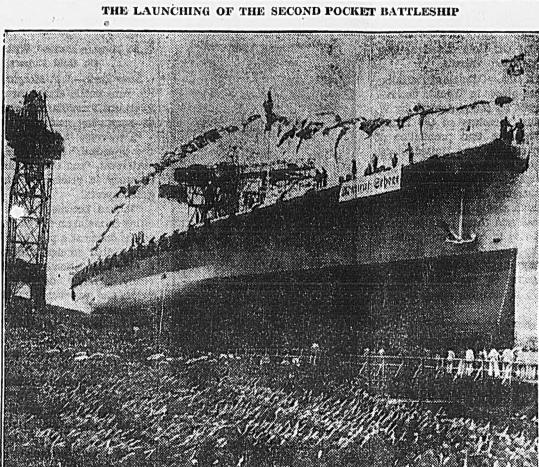
But all of Mr. Charon's birds take to beer "with gusto," he said.

"Uncle, you're not married are you?"

"No darling."

"Then who tells you what you ought not to do?"

W. N. U. 1991



Our picture shows the launching of the second German pocket battleship, "Admiral Scheer," before a vast crowd of spectators at Wilhelmstraven. Note the Nazi salute being given as the new vessel slides down the slips.

Something Wrong With System

Data On Milk Distribution Shows Big Spread Between Producer and Consumer

From evidence submitted by the head of a milk distributing firm to the parliamentary committee now investigating milk prices throughout the Dominion, the Farmer's Sun ascertains that the ten-cent piece which the urban customer sometimes pays for his quart of milk is divided as follows, using data for February last:

	Cents Per Quart
The farmer got	2.15
Delivery charge at depot46
Transportation to city64
Production costs, including	1.19
Storage and delivery	4.12
Containers (bottles)49
Incomes tax08
Net profit68
Unaccounted for12

Average selling price 9.63

This looks like rather poor business from the standpoint of the dairy farmer. Certainly there must be something wrong with the system of distribution when the costs attending the selling and delivery of milk alone are nearly double what the farmer gets for the raw product. As the Sun also points out, the gross spread between what the farmer receives at the farm and the average selling price is over three and a half times what the farmer gets to cover the whole of his production costs.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Laughs At Army Doctors

Nonagenarian Was Refused For Service In Civil War

A remarkable man turned down by doctors as "unfit" for service in the civil war celebrated his 90th birthday by taking his daily 12-mile walk. The physicians who turned him down in '61 said he couldn't stand the march.

Since the civil war, Seth W. Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., has marched the armies of Lee and Grant, the Spanish-American war and the World War.

Every day when the weather is fine, Lincoln takes a walk from his home to the doorstep of some friend. He averages six miles each way.

Canada's Vegetable Growers

The province of Ontario in 1931 produced more than 40 per cent. of the total value of all vegetables grown in Canada while Quebec produced 21.5 per cent. Saskatchewan was in the third position with 9.0 per cent., British Columbia contributing 8.7 per cent.—Economic Annalist.

Was Buffalo Hunter

One of the oldest pioneers of Manitoba and a first cousin of Louis Riel, with whom he served in the rebellion of 1870, Joseph Lagimodiere, 88, is dead at his home in Winnipeg after a brief illness. In his youth he was well known as a skilled buffalo hunter.

Tainted Milk

Milch cows should not be fed heavily on turnips or turnip tops, rape or rye, decayed ensilage, leeks, onions, or apples, otherwise a taint will appear in the butter.

Patrick Barry, who has died in Willaston, England, was drummer in the local band for 60 years.

Boycott movements in China are becoming more active.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE SECOND POCKET BATTLESHIP

Castle in the Air

House At Sudbury, Ontario, Is 80 Feet Above Street Level

Eighteen years ago the late Simeon Paquette decided he needed plenty of fresh air—and forthwith built himself a home on the crest of a rock on Notre Dame St., Sudbury, Ontario. Since then his wife has climbed nearly 100 miles of steps. Mrs. Paquette died two years after the house was built.

The home is 80 feet above the street level and there are 65 steps leading to it. Assuming that on the average of once a day, Mrs. Paquette has gone down town it is calculated that she has navigated 854,100 steps. The upward climb totals 325,900 feet or 99.54 miles—to close to a hundred for comfort.

And though the house itself contains another flight of stairs, Mrs. Paquette does not complain.

"I suppose my husband wanted fresh air," she told the Sudbury Star. "I don't know any other reason he built it there. He may have liked the view. It is wonderful."

The view indeed is one of the best in the city. All of Notre Dame St. as far as the Sacred Heart Station, can be seen on one hand. On the other, the view extends to the main streets of Sudbury, past the post office, and behind the Canadian National Railways station.

Furthermore Mrs. Paquette raised two sons and one daughter, and never did the children fall down any one of the 65 steps.

The only drawback, Mrs. Paquette added, is that passers-by stare at the home in its unusual location.

A Mechanical Horse

A mechanical horse, designed to substitute for the farm animal, or even light tractor, has been invented in Italy. Propelled by a motor of only five horsepower, the mechanical animal not only carries a person, but pulls a light farm vehicle over rough ground.

Salt and Sweet Cream

When cows have free access to salt they will keep in better health, will give more milk, and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor than cream from cows that do not get any salt at all, or receive it only at long intervals.—Dairy Branch, Ottawa.

Great Bear Lake Mining Camp

Growth Of Village On The Rim Of Canada's Sub-Arctic

Growth of Cameron Bay, a village on the rim of Canada's sub-Arctic, was outlined at Toronto, by Major Bernard Day, who made the fastest airplane-train journey ever recorded from Great Bear Lake, newest mining camp in northwestern Canada.

Last year when he was there, Major Day said, there were two log buildings at Cameron Bay; now there are 20, including three stores and four more log buildings are in course of construction. A church and hospital are contemplated for the new village, where the population has grown to 120. Last year there were 20 residents.

One white woman lived there last year but now there are three with two white children, first in the district, in Cameron Bay village. They are the children—a boy of five and girl, three—of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ingram. Mr. Ingram is a partner in Murphy's Services, a concern that operates the first store, bank, post office and restaurant.

Since establishment of the village and mining camps there has been an influx of Indians. Major Day said, part of the Dogrib tribe who formerly traded at Fort Norman and Fort Rae. Now, he says, they are coming in increasing numbers to Great Bear Lake and Cameron Bay and for the first time in the history of the north, are prospecting.

Major Day said the food problem was solved in large measure when caribou crossed the Great Bear region in their migration for the first time in seven years. Miners shot more than 450 of the animals and packed the meat in ice for the summer.

Educational Expenditures

Warning Of Evil Results From Unwise Economics

Warning that legislatures, public men and even taxpayers will reap the whirlwind if they sow seeds of unwise economics in expenditures for educational purposes was sounded by E. J. Garland, M.P. for Bow River, when addressing delegates to the annual convention of the Alberta Educational Association.

The member's subject was "The Educational System Under the New Social Order," which he dealt with from various aspects during the course of an hour's address.

Declaring that it would be a revolutionary change, Mr. Garland said he would like to see the competitive system removed from the schools and group co-operation encouraged. Also, more critical thinking on the part of school children should be stimulated, with training of the youth to think of the good of the state and not individual aggrandizement.

Real Shower Of Gold

Only Ten Dollars Lost When Two Thousand Scattered

A literal shower of gold started residents of Livingston, Illinois recently.

Onlookers gasped when a catcher on a fast New York Central railway train broke under the weight of a mail pouch and \$2,000 in \$10 gold pieces was scattered along the right-of-way at the station.

The station agent and his assistants immediately picked up the gold, finding all but one \$10 gold piece. The gold was being sent to St. Louis by mail from the Livingston National Bank.

Put Women In Business

Sixty years ago, when the typewriter first appeared, there was serious discussion as to whether operating the new machine was not too heavy work for delicate girls. Finally it was conceded that robust young women might risk such an occupation.

There was little thought then that the typewriter signaled the wholesale entry of women into the business world.

Gold output in South Africa continues to break records.

Gardening Notes

By Gordon Lindsay Smith

The earlier trees, shrubs, rose bushes, climbers and such things are planted, the better. This also applies to herbaceous perennials. Just as soon as one can dig the soil is the best time to get these things in as there is then plenty of moisture in the ground and in this plentiful supply of moisture is the secret of successful transplanting. Spread roots out well and cover firmly with fine soil. A little commercial fertilizer dissolved in water will greatly help at this time.

Improved Flowers:—In recent years there has been a great deal of improvement in flowers. Some of the old common things not much appreciated in the old gardens have been glorified and brought right up to the modern standard of large, delicate blooms of brilliant hue. There is now a magnificent single Aster which many people prefer to the older type, while the new Petunias, Zinnias, Scabiosas, Calendulas, Marigolds, Cosmos and Pansies are almost like different flowers from the sort many people were familiar with years ago. One would be well advised to give some of these a trial as they offer a really wonderful color of color.

With Annuals Alone:—Wonderful results can be achieved with annuals alone which is a boon to the person who expects to move in the near future. Borders of mixed annual flowers, arranged in clumps of one color, with the taller sorts generally towards the rear are very attractive, and from the latter part of July are really more colorful than a bed of perennials. For solid beds, such things as Petunias, Zinnias, Gladiolus, Portulaca, Dahlias, Calochortus and Nasurtiums may be used. Hedges, upright screens or backgrounds can be created by the use of the taller growing annuals such as the Cosmos, Four O'Clock, Marigolds, Mexican Sunflowers, Castor Beans and similar high, bushy plants. For climbers there are Hops, Trailing Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Scarlet Runner Beans, and several other things which shoot ahead and soon make a splendid screen.

Abundance Of Vegetables:—The average Canadian does not realize the really wonderful variety in vegetables which this climate allows. As a matter of fact with a little planning, the utilization of early, medium and late varieties, and above all successive plantings, that is a portion of the seed planted at intervals of ten days or two weeks instead of all sown at once, it is quite possible to have a supply of salad material and more substantial vegetables coming on all summer and fall and of having these things at the height of their freshness, too.

For instance, one should not confine himself simply to a short row of leaf lettuce. This must be eaten while it is young and tender. The crop can be strung out over the whole season if there are, say, three plantings each of three different types. There will be the leaf lettuce first, then the head and, later on during the hot weather, the Cos, which comes up to a conical head and is practically self-bleaching. One can supplement salad material with cress, it grows quickly on any land and comes on early; green onions sown at ten-day intervals until the first of July so that they will be ready in succession; endives and mustard. By using three types of spinach the season for this crop is lengthened by several weeks. Include in the cabbage group both the red and white, and also cauliflower, brussels sprouts and broccoli. Using an early, medium and late pea, feasts of this, one of the best of all things, will last for at least a month. In the same way corn, beans, young beets and carrots may be extended in season. Something out of the ordinary will be added by planting broad beans, egg plant, melons, leeks, small table squash and a host of other things passed over in previous years.

Judas Makes Good Judas

Leds Sheep To Slaughter In Texas

Tom, a 225-pound goat, probably has led more millions to death than any other executioner in history.

Tom is chief of the sheep-leading squad at a packing plant in Fort Worth, Texas. When a new batch of mutton is needed, he is turned into the sheep pens.

He presses his way through the flock to a narrow, twisting runway that leads to the execution room. The sheep follow him into the slaughter room. There Tom suddenly turns and descends the long chute—alone.

For three years Tom has been the Judas of hundreds of flocks.

Doctor Of Divinity

Degree of doctor of divinity is to be conferred on Professor M. Fraser Munro of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, at the spring convocation at Queen's University in May. It was announced. At the same time Lieutenant-Governor H. A. Bruce of Ontario will receive an honorary doctor of laws degree.

No Default In England

The Victorian Colonist says cities in England have no debt limitations such as are imposed on this continent. Despite this there has not been a single default on municipal bonds in England. That is a high tribute to municipal management there.

London's Ancient Taxicabs

Aged taxicabs are still plying the streets of London. In answer to questions, it was revealed in the House of Commons that out of 8,000 motor cars licensed by the Metropolitan police, 211 were more than 20 years old, and 1,794 were between 10 and 20 years old. The House laughed derisively when this information was given.

Two Acquaintances met in a department store.

"Hello, dear. You look busy."

"Yes, I'm trying to get something for my husband."

"Had any offers?"

There are 30,000 street traders or peddlers, in London. Of this number, 700 are sandwich men.

FANCIFUL FABLES



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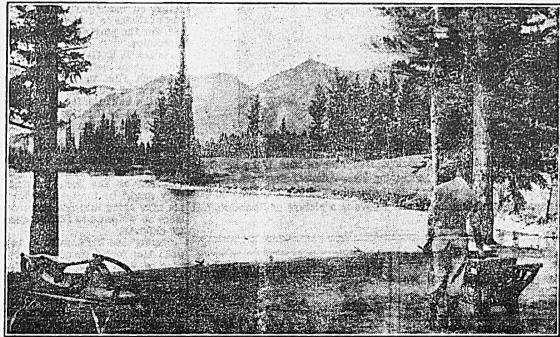
Canada Has Become One Of The Most Popular Playgrounds On The North American Continent

In recent years Canada has become one of the most popular playgrounds of the North American continent and millions of tourists visit this country annually, in search of recreation.

Canada possesses an extensive system of modern highways, with good secondary roads linking together the main routes of travel. Excellent train services are in operation be-

adventurous. Canoes and equipment may be rented and guides are available in practically all districts. Subject to reasonable fire prevention regulations the canoeist, camper, camera hunter or student of wild life may come and go, unrestricted, through the country's vast forested area.

Canada's fishing waters, on account of their extent and diversified



tween the principal cities, while steamship lines connect lake and ocean ports. Every class of travel accommodation is available, from tourist camp to luxurious hotel. Our larger Canadian cities possess some of the finest hotels in the world and the majority of smaller cities and towns have modern establishments which cater to the travelling public.

Within reasonable touring distance of the main centres of population, recreational attractions of outstanding merit are to be found. Lakes and rivers well stocked with fish, hunting areas of vast extent and camping grounds in their natural state, are only a few of the many features which make the country a popular vacation land during all seasons of the year. An atmosphere of old France permeates Quebec and the Maritimes, while Ontario and the

nature provide an exceptional range of sport for the angler. The game fish include, salmon, brook trout, lake trout, bass, muskellunge, pike, pickerel, grayling, steelhead and tuna. Intelligent protection and constant restocking help to keep up the supply of fish in the popular districts while in the more remote areas there are still plenty of virgin waters. The cost of fishing licenses is moderate and the open seasons are long.

Canada is well supplied with golf courses and new ones are being built in every province. No city is without at least one golf club and most of the large towns and popular summer resorts have courses. Tennis is also popular in all parts of the country.

A number of specially prepared booklets on Canada's recreational attractions and automobile road maps indicating the main connecting high-

Boy Scouts

Two Hundred and Fifty-One Medals Are Awarded For Life Saving Work

Since the inauguration in 1921, of awards to Boy Scouts in Canada, 251 medals have been given for life saving or notable work in a serious emergency, and 49 certificates of merit, and 25 letters of commendation for valuable service in lesser emergencies. The medals include 14 bronze crosses for life saving at grave personal risk, 108 silver crosses for life saving at serious personal risk, and 129 gilt crosses for life saving without serious risk, or other notable work in an emergency.

Require Special Care

Precautions Necessary To Keep Bees From Drifting In Spring

Bees know their home by location only, but when they have been forcibly confined to their hives for long periods, location is forgotten and old landmarks must be learned anew when the next flight is taken. Bees that have been wintered in cellars or dug-outs are, as a rule, badly disorganized when taking their first flight in the spring, unless special precautions are taken to prevent an immediate flight when removing them from their winter quarters.

If weather conditions are such that the bees may fly freely when they are returned to their summer stands, they will rush hell-moll from their hives without locating themselves, with the result that many may drift to other hives when the flight is over. Drifting usually causes the strong colonies to become stronger and the weak colonies weaker.

To prevent drifting, indoor wintered colonies should be moved from their winter quarters when the weather is suitable for an immediate flight, or late in the evening after all flight for the day is over. This will reduce the excitement and enable the bees to become acquainted with their new location gradually.

Placing colonies too closely together encourages drifting, especially if the hives are all uniform in appearance, the entrances all facing in one direction, and there are no guiding marks for the bees to follow. The colonies should be at least six feet apart and even then some drifting may occur. Bees that have wintered outside have already learned their location, but if several colonies are standing together in one case, considerable confusion and drifting may be caused when removing the cases in the spring, especially if the hive entrances are close together. The cases are best removed and the colonies spread apart when the bees are confined to their hives because of bad weather.

Drifting is a spring problem, for once the colonies become established, little or no drifting occurs. If drifting can be prevented when returning the colonies to their summer stands, later work of equalization will be avoided.

Making a Rose Bed

Preparation Of The Soil To Ensure the Best Results

In order to make a good bed for roses where the soil is not naturally deep and where there is poor drainage, first remove the good soil from the surface, then remove the lower soil so that about two feet in depth of soil is removed altogether. Then, if the soil needs draining, lay three-inch tile on the bottom with sufficient fall to carry the surplus water away, having, of course, some outlet for it. If this tile draining is not practicable, some gravel or small stones below the two feet of soil will help the drainage. Put good surface soil, preferably with some clay in it, in the bottom, spread a heavy coat of rotted manure on it, and dig it in. Then put back the surface soil which had been removed from the bed, or better soil if it is poor, and again dig manure into it. This, says Dr. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, should make a good bed for roses.

Steam Powered 'Plane

Public Demonstration Is Given At Oakland, California

A public demonstration of a steam-powered airplane was given at Oakland, California, by its creators, William J. and George Besler, sons of W. G. Besler, chairman of the board of the New Jersey Central railroad.

Piloted by William J. Besler, the plane flew for about five minutes and then performed various tricks in landing and taking off. One of the features shown was the ability to come to a quick stop after landing by reversing the motor and running the propeller backward. Landing at 50 miles an hour, it was able to stop within about 100 feet.

Beslers said they would not further develop the engine for airplane use at present but would turn their efforts toward production of railway equipment in the plant owned by their father in Davenport, Iowa.

Another feature of the plane was its silence. Flying 100 feet above a group of spectators, William Besler leaned out of the cockpit and shouted "Hello!" He was heard plainly on the ground.

He said the plane would travel 100 miles on about 40 cents worth of fuel oil and was capable of a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour.

A class of boys was asked to write a short story. The shortest story, and the best, came from the pen of a small boy, who wrote: "One bull, two foresters; one bull, one forester; one bull."

Wheat Production In The Western Provinces Is Said To Be Rapidly Approaching Peak

Canadian Labrador Has Thirty Small Villages

Medical Missionary Gives Interesting Talk On Community Life

In the land of Labrador with Harrington hospital as the centre of a community was described at London, Ontario, recently by Donald Hodd, now on furlough, and for seven years on the hospital staff. In the Canadian Labrador there are 30 small villages; education, although controlled by the provincial department of education is still backward and there are few qualified teachers, most of the teaching being done by the young people of the district who have had only elementary schooling.

"The hospitality of the people is wonderful," Dr. Hodd said: "They may only have bread and a baked apple, but it is shared joyfully with their guests." Difficulties of an insufficient supply of fresh water were cited. There are no wells, and the granite formation of the rocks, the oldest known, defies all efforts. At Harrington they are dependent on the rainy season for their water supply.

As far as bales are concerned, old overcoats, past all other possible use, are welcomed. These are made into "shoes" for the dogs who suffer from bleeding feet caused by continual trotting on the ice.



By Ruth Rogers



903

A COAT-LIKE DRESS INDIVIDUALIZED BY ITS WRAPPED CLOSING SO WELL-LIKED BY MATRONS

A soft, woolen, in subdued black and white check made this practical dress smart.

The binds that finish the bodice closing terminating in a bow at the shoulder are white rough crepe silk. It's the most popular material to fasten a coat.

Style No. 903 is designed for sizes 26, 28, 30, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 33 yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch material.

It would be equally smart carried out in navy blue crinkly crepe silk with the trim in white.

Printed crepe silks are delightful mediums.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap carefully:

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size.

Name Town.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Roosevelt economy campaign is heading for a reduction of from 14,000 to 18,000 in the strength of the United States army.

Approximately 15,000 acres will be sown to sugar beets in southern Alberta this year, an increase of 1,000 acres.

Amelia Earhart has received the award of the 1932 Harmon international trophy for women flyers for her flight across the Atlantic in May, 1932, the first crossing ever accomplished by a woman alone.

Decrease of more than 1,000,000 pounds was shown in butter holdings on April 1, as compared with the corresponding date last year, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Placer gold output in British Columbia increased from \$118,711 in 1929 to \$346,800 in 1932, a gain of nearly 200 per cent. Fine miners certificates were issued to 10,000 men last year.

Long a source of revenue to dwellers on the outskirts of civilization, bounties on timber wolves have been slashed 50 per cent. Henceforth the bounty will be \$15 per pelt compared with the \$40 formerly paid.

To assist school districts, municipalities and other public bodies to improve the surroundings of schools, public buildings and community centres, the Alberta government will contribute close to 3,000,000 dollars a year.

A rate war among trans-Atlantic lines, it was reported in shipping circles, will be the probable result of differences between members of the shipping conference respecting rates for first class and cabin class accommodations.

Closing of Government House at Edmonton, official residence of the lieutenant-governor of Alberta, in preference to reduced educational grants by the Alberta government was urged in a resolution passed by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta.

B.C. Eugenics Board

Will Assume Control Of Its Duties July 1st.

British Columbia's board of eugenics, to be created under the Sterilization Act, will assume control of its duties when the statute comes into effect, July 1. It will be a voluntary board, composed of a member of the judiciary, a psychiatrist and a social worker, yet to be named, who will serve without remuneration.

The duties of the board will be to pass upon recommendations from superintendents of any provincial mental home or industrial schools, where it is suggested that hereditary mental deficiency or serious mental disease may be passed on to successive generations without interference.

If the consent of the patient or a guardian is obtained, the board may order application of the statute in such case, first holding individual investigation into the case. Where consent is withheld, the operation would not be proceeded with in any case. The cost would be borne by the institution concerned and choice of a surgeon would be accorded.

Making Sugar From Wood

Suitable For All Kinds Of Confectionery Is Claim

After ten years of experimentation in his laboratory, the noted German chemist Bergius, to whom the Nobel Prize was awarded for his process for liquifying coal, has perfected a process for making sugar from wood. It is now being put into practical application under his supervision.

The finely ground and dried wood is placed in a great kettle with an admixture of 40 per cent. muriatic acid, and treated with a diffused battery until a syrup is procured. This syrup of molasses is then boiled down, evaporating the acid, and a further step in the process converts it into wood sugar, which can be used, as can also the molasses, as a fodder for animals, for making yeast, for distilling alcohol and for other purposes.

Still another step changes the wood sugar into chemically pure grape sugar, which can be used for all kinds of confectionery, taking the place of cane or beet sugar.

Copper Walls For Bungalows

Bungalows with copper walls are being constructed in Germany since it has been found that this metal offers advantages over steel sheathing, principally because it is rust-proof and requires no protective coat of paint.

W. N. U. 1932

The Debt Adjustment Act, 1933

Important Legislation Passed In Saskatchewan At Recent Session

The Debt Adjustment Act, 1933, passed at the recent session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, does not differ very materially from the Act of 1932, with which it is co-extensive, however, is much wider. While the former Act applied only to certain restricted classes of residents, the new Act protects every person who is an actual resident of the province, and that protection extends to every person who, though not an actual resident, is the owner of farm land in the province on which a member of his family conducts farming operations. All companies, except banks, carrying on business in the province are also protected.

Amicable Settlements Between Debtor and Creditors

The new Act repeats the provisions of the superseded Act with respect to amicable arrangements for settlement of debts. Arrangements may be made through the medium of the Debt Adjustment Board, between a resident and his creditors, and may provide for settlement of the resident's debts either in full or by a composition.

If adjustment cannot be arrived at between the resident and his creditors, the board is empowered to determine from time to time the basis on which the resident ought to pay the claims of his creditors and, in case the creditor ought to accept payment of their claims; and, in case the resident fails to comply with any directions given by the board, the board may issue a permit authorizing the creditors to proceed against the resident.

Relationships Between Debtor and Creditor Upon Petition

Filing an amicable agreement between a resident and his creditors, or failing compliance with any directions given by the board, the board is empowered upon petition of the resident or of any creditor to make such recommendation as it deems expedient for the relief of the resident or for a re-adjustment of the contractual relationship between the resident and his creditors, having regard to the date when the indebtedness was incurred, those existing at the date of the petition and those existing during the intervening period. In particular, the board may require payment of all or any debts of the resident; prohibit the issue of processes or the execution of process already issued; stay proceedings in civil actions; vary the exemption privilege of the resident; direct the resident to deal with all or any part of his property in such manner as the board deems expedient.

Proceedings Prohibited Unless Permitted

Issued

The main provision of the Act are contained in section 11. That section commences by providing that no legal or other proceeding, included in certain described classes, shall be taken, made or continued against a resident unless a certificate is issued for the purpose by the Debt Adjustment Board or a member thereof, or by any person authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The prohibited classes of proceedings are as follows:

- (a) action or suit for any legal, equitable or statutory claim, demand, debt or account, or for any money demanded;
- (b) action, suit or proceeding upon a contract under an agreement for sale or mortgage of land or assignment of such agreement for sale or mortgage;
- (c) action or proceeding for sale under or foreclosure of mortgages of land, or for cancellation of agreements for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, whether in court or otherwise, commenced and set down for trial prior to the coming into force of the Act, provided that the writ of execution shall be made or judgment rendered and no sale of land shall be effected, unless the board issues a permit for that purpose; and

other actions or proceedings, other than those set forth in clause (a) which have been set down for trial or are under appeal prior to the coming into force of the Act, shall issue pursuant to judgment in such actions unless the board issues a permit for that purpose.

Issue Of Certificates

The provisions of last year's Act authorizing the issue of certificates appears again in the new Act. Although these certificates were issued only on the application of a resident but now they may be issued either on application of the resident or by the board.

(d) proceeding to acquire title to land by virtue of any tax except a preliminary application by a tax purchaser to a registrar of land titles pursuant to and by virtue of section 63 of The Arrears of Taxes Act;

(e) proceeding by way of execution;

(f) action or proceeding to sell land under or in satisfaction of any judgment or decree;

(g) seizure in the nature of an execution or distress, or under any lien, agreement for sale, chattel mortgage, hire purchase agreement or conditional sale agreement, whether by virtue of rights at common law or under statute;

(h) seizure under any agreement for sale of land used and occupied as residential property;

(i) seizure under any agreement for sale of land used and occupied as a crop lease or crop payment share of crop lease or crop payment for sale or mortgage, in excess of the share to which any person making a seizure is entitled under sections 2 and 3 of The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1932, and whether by virtue of rights at common law or under statute;

(j) such other class of legal or other proceedings as may be brought within the provisions of this section by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

And the prohibition applies to proceedings commenced either before or after the twenty-seventh day of March, 1933, the date on which the Act came into force.

But there are some important exceptions to the general prohibition above set out. These exceptions are as follows:

- (1) such a prohibition does not apply to any contract made or entered into by a debtor, the whole of the original consideration for which arose after the first day of April, 1933, nor to

PRINCESS PAT'S HUSBAND RECEIVES IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT



Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, who married Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, has been appointed in command of Britain's aircraft carriers succeeding Rear-Admiral Reginald Henderson. Sir Alexander in his varied naval career has had wide experience with these ships and it is expected he will now bring his flag in the "Courageous," one of the finest of aeroplane carriers. Above is a picture of Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay and also of the "Courageous."

any action or suit which is founded on tort, save with respect to a contract to which there is merely a renewal or revision of a contract originally entered into prior to that date.

Again the prohibition does not apply to:

(a) an action or suit by a municipality for recovery of taxes, or any of the other remedies available to a municipality for the collection of taxes;

(b) seizure in the nature of a distress for rent, provided that the goods distrained shall not be sold or otherwise dealt with except with the written permission of the board;

(c) such further class or classes of legal or other proceeding as may be withdrawn from the operation of the Act by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

(d) proceedings by way of attachment or garnishment may be initiated by a creditor of a resident and service effected on the garnishee but no further steps in such proceedings shall be taken without the permission of the board;

4. The continuation of the following actions and proceedings is permitted:

(a) actions or proceedings for sale under or foreclosure of mortgages of land, or for cancellation of agreements for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, whether in court or otherwise;

(b) action, suit or proceeding upon a contract under an agreement for sale or mortgage of land or assignment of such agreement for sale or mortgage;

(c) action or proceeding for sale under or foreclosure of mortgages of land, or for cancellation of agreements for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, whether in court or otherwise, commenced and set down for trial prior to the coming into force of the Act, provided that the writ of execution shall be made or judgment rendered and no sale of land shall be effected, unless the board issues a permit for that purpose;

(d) action or proceeding for sale under or foreclosure of mortgages of land, or for cancellation of agreements for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, whether in court or otherwise, commenced and set down for trial prior to the coming into force of the Act, provided that the writ of execution shall be made or judgment rendered and no sale of land shall be effected, unless the board issues a permit for that purpose;

(e) action or proceeding for sale under or foreclosure of mortgages of land, or for cancellation of agreements for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, whether in court or otherwise, commenced and set down for trial prior to the coming into force of the Act, provided that the writ of execution shall be made or judgment rendered and no sale of land shall be effected, unless the board issues a permit for that purpose;

(f) action or proceeding to sell land under or in satisfaction of any judgment or decree;

(g) seizure in the nature of an execution or distress, or under any lien, agreement for sale, chattel mortgage, hire purchase agreement or conditional sale agreement, whether by virtue of rights at common law or under statute;

(h) seizure under any agreement for sale of land used and occupied as residential property;

(i) seizure under any agreement for sale of land used and occupied as a crop lease or crop payment share of crop lease or crop payment for sale or mortgage, in excess of the share to which any person making a seizure is entitled under sections 2 and 3 of The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, 1932, and whether by virtue of rights at common law or under statute;

(j) such other class of legal or other proceedings as may be brought within the provisions of this section by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

And the prohibition applies to proceedings commenced either before or after the twenty-seventh day of March, 1933, the date on which the Act came into force.

But there are some important exceptions to the general prohibition above set out. These exceptions are as follows:

(1) such a prohibition does not apply to any contract made or entered into by a debtor, the whole of the original consideration for which arose after the first day of April, 1933, nor to

(2) such other class of legal or other proceedings as may be brought within the provisions of this section by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Debt Adjustment Act, 1933, provides for the postponement of payment of all debts, liabilities or obligations, or of the enforcement of items of inheritance or securities. This may be done by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor published The Saskatchewan Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may issue a proclamation for the issue of process, or the execution of process already issued, or to stay proceedings in civil matters, or to extend or otherwise vary the exemption

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

By Ruth Rogers



A PARIS MODEL IN CRINKLY CREPE PRINT THAT REVERSES ITS COLOR SCHEME

Frock that reverses their color scheme in crepe silk prints are exceedingly voguish. This Paris model is conservatively smart in navy and white topped by a white belt and blue print in crinkly crepe.

(3) This section shall not apply to the case of the sale of land with chattels to a resident upon an entire interest;

(4) For the purpose of subsection (3) the word "resident" shall not have the same meaning as in The Debt Adjustment Act, 1933, but shall be interpreted in accordance with its definition;

3. In any case to which the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of section 2 apply, where a vendor or mortgagee has purchased or supplied the seed or pays a share of the crop, the vendor or mortgagee shall be entitled to the share of the crop not exceeding one-half thereof agreed to delivered to him, provided that the purchaser or mortgagee may make application to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for relief from such agreement, and thereupon the board may determine what share of the crop, not exceeding one-half thereof, shall be delivered to the vendor or mortgagee, and upon delivery of the crop to the vendor or mortgagee shall cease and determine.

DURATION OF ACTS

The Debt Adjustment Act remains in force only until the first day of March, 1936. There is no such restriction in the case of the Limitation of Civil Rights Act.

General Postponement

The Act also provides for the postponement of payment of all debts, liabilities or obligations, or of the enforcement of items of inheritance or securities.

This may be done by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor published The Saskatchewan Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may issue a proclamation for the issue of process, or the execution of process already issued, or to stay proceedings in civil matters, or to extend or otherwise vary the exemption

Improved His Time

When Pedro Gutierrez was recently released from the county jail at Las Cruces, New Mexico, after being held since April, 1932, as a suspect in a murder case, he decorated Sheriff Trivis with a set of bedroom furniture made entirely out of cigar boxes. Gutierrez carved the furniture during his idle moments in the county lockup.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

APRIL 30

JESUS SETS A NEW STANDARD OF LIVING

Golden Text: "As we would that men should do unto us, do ye also to them likewise."—Luke 6:31.

Lesson: Mark 10:1-31.

Devotional Reading: Philippians 2: 1-11.

Explanations and Comments

Jesus the Children's Friend, verses 13-16. Jesus was much displeased with parents who neglected their children. He might bless them. One commentator observes that the fathers of these children brought to Jesus have not had fair play, for in all the pictures of the boy Jesus, on one side a father is taken part in it. Yet there were fathers as well as mothers present, as masculine.

As Dr. T. R. Glover says, Pharisees had come to him to rebuke him and to catch him in His words, great numbers of sufferers—the blind, the deaf, the halt, the leprosy—had come to Him to be healed; greedy people flocked out to Him because they ate of the food He gave them. People were pressed upon Him to hear His words of spirit and life; sinful people forced their way into His presence and fell at His feet, praying that they might be forgiven. But no people ever came into His presence who were not welcome to him as these little children.

"For the little children to come unto Me; forbid them not." He said; "for of such belongeth the Kingdom of God." Jesus took it in, an old and ancient saying, that the Twelve should so entirely misinterpret and ignore His teaching, should act so entirely contrary to every principle He had laid down, and He rebuked them.

"So belongeth the Kingdom of God unto Me; forbid them not." He said; "for of such belongeth the Kingdom of God." Jesus took it in, an old and ancient saying, that the Twelve should so entirely misinterpret and ignore His teaching, should act so entirely contrary to every principle He had laid down, and He rebuked them.

"In the breast of a bulb is the promise of spring.

In a little blue egg there's a bird that will sing;

In the soul of the seed is the hope of the sod;

In the heart of a child is the King-dom of God."

—William L. Stidger.

Good Habit To Cultivate

Canadians Would Do Well To Spend Vacations In Canada

According to official estimates \$55,000,000 was spent foreign travel during 1932 by residents of this country, notwithstanding the depression and adverse discount of Canadian funds in certain countries. While there was a decrease of \$18,452,000 in such expenditures, compared with the previous year, there would still appear to be room for further reduction. The circulation in Canada is so large a sum as that spent by Canadians on foreign travel would be of inestimable benefit to those who cater to the travelling public and to the numerous classes that would be indirectly affected by the resulting increased purchasing power. Vacationing in Canada therefore is a habit which every Canadian might very well cultivate, to his own and the country's advantage.—Department of Interior Bulletin.

Dangers Of War

Another Upheaval Would Lay Heavy Hand On North America

Reaction of the North American continent to the forebodings of another war in Europe was that "we must somehow keep out of it." Professor Reginald Coupland, of Oxford University, told the Canadian Club at Ottawa, following an extensive tour through the United States and Canada.

In the closely knit world of today, North America could not shelter behind the Atlantic Ocean, he told his hearers. The credit and the civilization of the continent must be rocked by such a disaster in Europe. It would be much more encouraging he said, if the people of North America would take the attitude that "We will do all we can to see that such a war does not take place."

"Cottage Cheese" For Poultry

Where an abundance of milk is available, it may be used in the form of cottage cheese, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of poultry. This is prepared by allowing the milk to sour until it becomes thick. A gentle heat is then applied, which, says the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will cause the whey to separate from the curd. The whey is drained off and the "cottage cheese" remains. This may be fed either as it stands or mixed in the mash.

He: "I don't know whether to be a barber or an author."

She: "Toss for it! Heads or tails."

THREW AWAY HIS STICK

When Sciatica Yielded to Kruschen

There can be no doubt that this man has finished walking with a stick, for it is now four years since he discovered it.

He writes: "For 18 months I suffered with chronic sciatica and rheumatism, and was unable to walk without the aid of a stick. But after taking Kruschen's Salve for a short time I was able to throw away the stick. It is now four years since this happened, and I have had no return of the complaint, and have not lost a day from work. I shall never be with you again, as I am too old to worth your weight in gold. You can use this letter as you please, as I can honestly recommend Kruschen's Salve to any sufferer!"—C. E.

If the following paragraphs become singular, they permit gradual increase to accumulate and deposit itself in the tissues, muscles and joints in the form of needle-pointed crystals, which pierce the nerve fibers, causing sharp pains or spasms of sciatica. The six salts in Kruschen stimulate the eliminating organs to healthy, regular action. Mischiefous urec acid is then given no chance to collect.

HEART OF THE NORTH

By

WILLIAM BYRON MOWERY

(WNU Series)
Copyright by William Byron Mowery

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"I've been awake four or five days and nights" that's what! "Not a wink! Didn't dare sleep. It made me sweat blood to think of you lighting down over there and getting nailed. I had to draw your attention somehow when you were over the lake; and it had to be one whopper of a signal, that far away. I got a couple big piles of birch paper ready and had a drum of gas handy to soak it with; and I kept a dry-wood fire going so's I could stand back and throw a blazing chunk at the paper. But it made the signal, all right. It nearly singed me and I stood thirty feet back."

"I'll vow it made a signal," Buzzard commented. "It looked like the evacuation of Lens."

"I had to stay awake every minute," Bill continued, "for fear you'd come and fly right into the trap. And then I had to guard the Smokey. He's tied up back there; didn't dare turn him loose, or he'd told Haskell where I was. If I ever got started dazing, I'd have beaten this Rip Winkle fellow for long-distance sleeping. There was times when I got so near over-powered I had to wade out and set on a rock with the water up under my chin, where I didn't dare go to sleep or I'd been drowned."

Merrily by looking at Bill, Alan knew that his former partner had left half his story untold. It was only afterwards that he heard all the details of Bill's heroic sieges.

"How about Joyce?" he asked. "You've been to see her, Bill?"

"I ducked aside twice. Last time was a week ago. She's taken in a big raft of petry. She's closing up the place to go back to Edmonton and be with her dad."

"A week ago," Alan thought. "Anything could have happened in a week." He asked, "Any news at Edmonton?"

Just everything died, Bill reported. Except for Larry. Larry would cry, Bill said, whenever he looked at his shattered leg. Larry, who kept himself as young as men half his age, who prided himself on his wolf-lean body—he was wasted away, like a mere shadow of his former self.

Glancing out across El Travers, Alan suggested: "We'd better be leaving here. Haskell and his stool

pigeon over there probably saw us light. They may take a notion to whip across the lake after us. Where's the oil and gas, Bill?"

"Right you by that rock jumble. The Smokey is just this side. I'll go along—"

"You stay here; you're about once in. Buzzard, you turn the plane and make ready for a quick getaway in case that launch shows up. I'll get the drums."

He hurried to the tangle of junipers and granite boulders where he found the precious gas and oil which Bill had sworn to bring to the rendezvous. Taking a load out to the plane, Alan holisted it up to Buzzard, who began siphoning into the wing tank.

With an anxious inquiry in his bloodshot eyes, Bill asked:

"Say, Alan, why can't go along on this trick? I'd give a leg to it. I'm a w. o. l. now. Haskell can't do much worse to me than he intends to do it is."

After all that Bill had done for them, Alan hadn't the heart to refuse him. He asked Featherof:

"How about it—can we carry a third person?"

"Well, we may be able. But I wouldn't like . . . I'd cut down our gas load, and this is only a two-place plane."

"Then I'll not go," Bill agreed sturdily. "Don't want to be a drag. I'll sleep off my dry-jag here and then think in Endurance."

Alan went after two more drums, as he repeated the plan with him. His ears caught a faint low drum barely audible far out upon El Travers. Standing up on the cockpit edge, he turned his glasses north.

Six miles out, the powerful scarlet-and-gold launch was heading straight toward them.

"Knock off on that!" he barked at Buzzard. "We've got to get gone. They'll ram us, or shoot at us from protection of the launch. You've got enough in the tank to take us to the Aloska. We'll stow these drums aboard, and what we can't take we'll leave here on this headland. Can get it later."

Under Buzzard's directions they worked frantically. When they were ready, when Bill clambered down into the canoe and held out his hand in good-by, Alan was struck to the heart by the pleading unspoken prayer which Bill stoutly refused to word.

"Buzzard?" he jerked around to his partner. "Bill's got to go along! D— if I can leave him out in the cold! I simply can't do it."

"Then try to wedge him in with you. We'll carry him, if we have to pitch him on!"

Alan pulled him in, Bill managed to squeeze into the tiny one-place compartment, and by that act deserted the Mounted Police.

With the big boat only a mile out, Buzzard taxied the plane and headed it parallel to the shore line. It seemed to Alan that the White Speardar, heavily laden with gas and oil and a third man, would never rise from the water. It taxied nearly a half-mile before it began smacking the waves.

The police boat swerved right and diagonally in to cut across its course. White puffs of smoke were bursting from a rifle in the prow, from a rifle in the hands of George Haskell.

But when the plane finally did take hold of the air, it left the boat behind in a twinkling. Roaring out of range, it swung away into the northeast, toward its goal on the Big Aloska.

CHAPTER X.

The Secret Of Many Waters

Two miles down river Buzzard trotted the motor, eased the stick forward and glided expertly down and down into that difficult narrow lane of evergreens.

Alan started to get out the canvas canoe to tow the plane in to the landing; but Joyce, understanding, untied her father's sturdy craft, laid in an extra paddle, and came skirling out toward them.

As Alan clambered down upon a float and waited, he remembered his decision to tell Joyce what had happened within him since he saw her last, and to tell her of that inexorable circumstance which had led to his engagement to Elizabeth. Easy that decision was, but he wavered now.

Did he dare tell her that? If it was useless, if she had dare resurrect all of her life, did he dare resurrect all the poignant memories and intimacies between them? Today he would find out how she regarded him; today she would surely give him some clear token.

Reaching out, he caught the prow of her canoe. Joyce rose and stepped up. . . . In another instant he was clasping her hand.

"Joyce! Joyce! I was afraid for you—here alone, girl. I can't tell you

how glad—when I saw you . . . And glad to be back here."

As their eyes met, as Alan felt her small hand warm in his, he was torn between fear. In that first moment of their meeting, when impressions stood out so sharp and clear, it seemed that all passion had gone out of Joyce's manner toward him. She greeted him warmly, she was friendly, even cordial, but in the same way as she would have met Bill Hardscar or Pedneat or Larry.

Introducing her to Buzzard, he stepped down into the canoe, lapped the painter rope around a strut; and then to him and her he guided the plane awhart current to the landing. After mooring it securely and getting part of their personal duffle, the four of them, with old Pences appointing himself guard over the machine, went up to the trading store.

Alan could fairly ask the dozen eager questions Joyce wanted to ask him: Who was this new-found friend whom he called Buzzard? Where had they got this plane? How did they intend to use it against those bandits? But practical little soul as always, she asked no questions then. The three men, tired and hungry and desperately in need of rest, were her first consideration. Going back to the kitchen she heated them water to wash and shave, and set about getting a hot substantial meal.



FOX CORNS & WARTS
Remove dry skin. Dab on Minard's 3 times daily. Let it dry. After a while Corns and Warts will lift right off.

**MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT**

The Youngest Nation

Germany In Its Present Shape Dates Only From 1870

John Halliet, writing in the London *Dortightly Review*, says the modern Germany is the victim of a complex which, like other complexes, can be explained in terms not of the present, but of the immediate and even of the remote past. The fact that Germany is the youngest born of the great nations is deeply embedded in German national consciousness. Italy, whose national unity predates that of Germany by only a few years, has a quite different psychology. If she is self-conscious about her youth, she is also proud of it. She rather fancies herself in the role of infant refugee of the European family. She has the frank gaiety of the south and suffers from no repressions. In Germany the position is reversed. There is no German festival of the risorgimento. Nobody wants to remember that two German people fought each other as recently as 1866, and that the German nation in its present shape dates only from 1870. The German is secretly, perhaps unconsciously, ashamed of his youth. In his dealings with the world he likes to throw into relief those elements of German unity which existed for centuries before there was a German nation.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

EGG JUNKET

1 tablet for junket.
1 tablespoon cold water.
2 egg yolks.
3 tablespoons sugar.
1 pint milk.
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring.
Small pinch salt.

Dissolve tablet for junket in one tablespoon cold water. Beat egg yolks slightly, add sugar, salt, and vanilla flavoring to milk. Warm to lukewarm—not hot, stirring constantly. Add dissolved tablet for junket. Stir quickly a few seconds and pour into dessert glasses. Chill in refrigerator. Recipe makes five servings.

ANCHOVY CREAMED EGGS

6 shredded wheat biscuits.
3 tablespoons butter.
3 tablespoons anchovy paste.
6 hard boiled eggs.

2 cups white sauce, onion flavored. Split shredded wheat biscuits and toast. Blend butter and anchovy paste and spread on toasted biscuits. Slice eggs and beat in white sauce. Serve over prepared halves of shredded wheat biscuits. Six portions.

Refusal Lucky For Woman

Old Bill Refused By Antique Dealer Worth Hundred Dollars

Needing money for the necessities of life, a woman brought some old Confederate bills to an antique dealer in Houston, Texas.

He offered her ten cents apiece for twelve of them, but declined to take the thirteenth.

"He was afraid of it, it was so old," said the woman.

But the dealer took her to a bank where she received \$100 in crisp bills. The \$10 note was in United States currency and had laid away with the old Confederate bills for nearly half a century.

New Electric Device

Ivan Taylor, 16-year-old schoolboy of Colorado Springs, Colo., is the inventor of an electrical apparatus which he can kill grasshoppers eight feet away and reaches four feet distant by application of an invisible black ray.

IT'S LIVER THAT MAKES YOU FEEL SO WRETCHED

Wake up your Liver Bile

No Calomel necessary

For you to feel healthy and happy, you must purify your liver. Take two pounds of liquid bile into your system. It will remove all trouble states. Feed digestion. Slow elimination. Polishes the body. General well-being.

It is a simple process. Just swallow like this completely with more bowel-moving power. It is a natural product. No chewing gum, or roughage? They don't wake up your liver. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills. Pure vegetable. Safe. Quick and sure results. Ask your druggist for name. Return substitutes. \$4 all drugs.

Picture Is Changed

Heavy Movement From Farms To Cities In Past Sixty Years

How great the movement toward the city has been in Canada in recent years is revealed by the Dominion census covering the period from Confederation in 1867 to the census of 1931.

At the time of the Dominion census in 1871 the population of Canada was 814,000, rural and 18,600 per cent, urban. According to the census of 1931 there were 4,804,728 people in rural Canada and 5,572,058 in urban centres. Expressed in percentages this means 46.3 rural and 53.7 urban.

In these sixty years the entire picture of Canadian life has changed. In 1871 there were 81 persons out of every hundred living in the country; while in 1931 there were nearly 54 out of every hundred in the cities and towns.

Even these figures, impressive though they are, do not disclose the whole story for the reason that persons living in small communities and unincorporated villages are as rural dwellers. Actually, according to figures compiled by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics, only 31.7 of the whole population of Canada live on farms. There is, however, a noticeable return movement toward the farms now in progress.

Vitamins Are Overdone

Scientists Declare Grown-Ups Can Forget About Them

This business of vitamins has been much overdone as far as the general public are concerned, a McGill scientist declared in commenting upon the news from Germany that a research worker there had been able to make synthetically vitamin "C."

Vitamin "C" is distributed rather widely in nature. Oranges provide a ready supply but European chemists claim that the synthetic product will be much more potent as it will be in a concentrated form.

"As far as grown-ups are concerned, let us eat well-balanced meals and forget all about vitamins," the McGill scientist stated, adding that the only vitamin of established worth in treatment of the undernourished was vitamin "D," the sunlight vitamin used in the treatment of rickets in children.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST By Alain Michellie

A CHILDLIKE HEART

Have you the gift of a childlike heart?

Then you are beat indeed!

In every gladness it plays its part,

Or every joy it is seed!

For a childlike heart has such faith

and trust;

That it questions not at all;

But takes as a portion wholly just

Whatever may befall.

I can see the wonder in common things,

Both distant or near at hand,

The pledge where the arc of the rainbow swings,

The promise of sun-swept land.

It beholds a beauty that grows not less

In the light of love's ageing face,

And finds charm that with passing years express

New miracles of grace.

O, pray for the gift of a childlike

Which makes all things fair and true,

For every blessing it can impart,

Bringing heaven on earth to you.

League Of Aviators

International Awards Made To Aviators For the Year 1932

The International League of Aviators, made up of aviators of 131 nations, announced its annual award of honors crowning the major achievements in the air in 1932, naming three men and one woman as international champions for 1932.

The league's championship awards were to the following:

International champion: Wolfgang von Gronau, Germany.

International woman champion: Amelia Earhart Putnam, U.S.A.

International dirigible balloon champion: Captain Lehman, Germany.

International spherical balloon champion: Prof. Auguste Piccard, Belgium.

A zoologist says that ten years is the average life of a wolf. So all we need do now is hold out a little longer.

St. George's Hospital in London will celebrate its 100th anniversary this year.



Time counts when you're in pain!
Insist on Aspirin, not only for its safety but for its speed.

Aspirin tablets dissolve at once. They are many minutes faster than remedies that are offered in their stead.

If you saw Aspirin made, you know why it has such uniform, dependable action. If you have ever timed it, you know that it dissolves and gets to work before a slower tablet has any effect.

Stick to Aspirin. You know what you are taking. You know it is harmless; nothing in these tablets to depress the heart. You know you will get results. For headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, the safe and certain relief is—Aspirin.

ASPIRIN

Trade-mark Reg.

Little Helps For This Week

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."—Psalm 90:12.

Our days are numbered: let us spare Our anxious hearts a needless care: This Time to number out our days; 'Tis ours to give them to Thy praise.

Every day let us renew the consecration to God's service; every day let us, in His strength, pledge ourselves afresh to do His will, even in the veriest trifles, and to turn aside from anything that may displease Him. Leave the future in His hands, sure that He can care for it better than we.—Anon.

Finish the day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day, begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to beumbered with your old mistakes. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear with its hopes and privileges to waste a moment on the yesterdays.—E. W. Emerson.

Still In the Lead

No Other County Equals Great Britain In Aviation

For obvious reasons we in Canada hear and read a good deal about United States airplanes, American fliers, their exploits and achievements. Actually no country in the world has approached the intensive study of planes and their possibilities given by the United Kingdom; no country has gone farther—or as far—in developing the factors of speed, safety, and general utilization of aircraft; and in no land are there air pilots superior to those of the United Kingdom in experience, capability, and ingenuity.—Ottawa Journal.

Hardly Consistent

It is strange that many of those alarmists who foresee the destruction of all culture by machinery use the radio to broadcast their fears, read their speeches from a typewritten manuscript and then ride home in a taxi.—New York Sun.

The real need of the farmer, as Shakespeare or somebody else used to say, is a better price per cow, per hen, per sheep, per hog, per acre and per ton.

Wines worth nearly \$5,000,000 may be stored in the cellar of one London hotel.



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THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice second class mail matter.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show the author's name and address. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition or extra charge is made for first week. Reading news, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 15c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

The Advance is a member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association and the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association, and observes the prices and conditions of these organizations.

Chinook Consolidated School Meeting

The board of trustees of Chinook Consolidated School on Tuesday, April 25th, at 8 o'clock All members were present. The minutes of last previous meeting were read and adopted on motion of Mr. Westphal.

McDonald, that payment be made of bills as approved by the finance committee, and which totalled \$401.55 carried.

Rosenau, that the following additional arrangements be made regarding to van driving:

Route 1. Fred Otto, March 1 to April 28; H. T. Lensgraf, May 1 to June 30.

Route 2. Adolph Hormann, Jan. 3 to Jan. 6; C. W. Ridout, Jan. 9 to Feb. 3; Lorne Poundfoot, Feb. 6 to March 17; Jim Voght, March 20 to March 31; E. E. Jacques, April 3 to April 13; Cooley Bros., April 24 to June 30.

Route 3. H. Neufeld (sr.) Feb. 27 to April 13; Conley Bros. April 24 until further notice.

Route 4. J. Friesen, P. DeMaere March 6 to June 30.

Route 5. Wm. Lee, April 24 to May 19.

Route 6. R. Peyton, April 24 to 25; H. F. Berry, April 26 to May 9; B. J. Orrison, May 10 until further notice.

Route 7. N. F. Marcy, continued to April 25; H. Coates, for south half 19, 20, 6, April 26 to May 5; Bert Austin, May 8 to June 2; W. C. Taft, June 3 to June 22; H. J. Westphal, June 25 to June 30.

Route 8. Mrs. Whelan, April 24 to May 12; August Rosenau, May 15 until further notice.

Carried, Westphal, that we adjourn to meet again on Monday, May 29, at 8 o'clock, carried.

Heard Around Town

A farewell party held on Thursday evening, April 20th, at the home of Mrs. W. S. Lee in honor of Mrs. W. A. Hurley, who is leaving shortly for Ontario. Mrs. Lee's reception hall and parlor were filled to capacity, there being thirty ladies present. The evening was spent in music, games and contests, some of the latter causing much amusement.

Mrs. Hurley was presented with a beautiful hand embroidered table cloth as a slight token of remembrance from her Chinook friends. A dainty lunch was served at the close

Mr. Von Riesen shipped out a car load of settler's effects last week to Castor where they in future will reside.

S. W. Miller, who has been in the hardware business at Naco, has purchased the implement business of C. V. Johnson, of Hanna, to take possession May 1st. Mr. Johnson retains the North Star Oil agency, and will reside at Owen where he owns a garage. Mr. Johnson is the father of Mrs. A. V. Brodine.

O. L. Mielke, who had been obliged to leave his car in Calgary last week on account of snow blockaded roads went up for it Sunday night, driving back on Monday.

Wm. Milligan and family who motored to Olds for Easter, being storm-staved, did not return until Monday of this week.

J. H. Cooley was business visitor at Calgary over the week-end bringing back with him a new model Ford car which he sold to M. J. Mumford.

Mr. Elford, school principal, who spent the Easter vacation at Medicine Hat with his parents, returned on Saturday.

Miss Fae Robinson, primary teacher, spent the Easter vacation with friends at Calgary.

Miss Mae Todd and Norman Jacques returned from Calgary by motor on Saturday.

Miss Joan Bayley will clerk in her sister's store.

The Laughlin girls' softball team sponsored a dance on Friday evening, April 21st. Two car loads of young people went out from Chinook. The attendance was good and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will con-

vene at the home of Mrs. F. Otto on Wednesday, May 3rd. Assistant hostesses are Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. P. Petersen. The program on Agriculture is in charge of Mrs. R. Stewart. A demonstration on soap making is to be given. Each member is asked to bring plant slips to be exchanged. Roll call—"Prominent Farm Women of Alberta. Everyone welcome

Ilaus Hohlen, of Drumheller, is a Chinook visitor this week.

Mrs. A. V. Youell, of Calgary, was a Chinook visitor on Wednesday.

Chas. Wylie, of Hanna, was a Chinook visitor on Monday.

E. Pfeifer, of Sibbald, was a Chinook visitor on Tuesday.

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. M. L. Chapman. Mrs. P. Petersen was winner of the first prize, a beautiful fancy bath towel and a package of toilet soap. The winner of the consolation was Miss Robinson, the prize being two pretty handkerchiefs.

Gus Cook, the Misses Hazel and Agnes Brostom and Messrs. Whelan and Unger attended the dance at Laughlin school on Friday night,

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern	\$ 37 1-2
2 Northern	35 1-2
3 Northern	34

No. 4	32 1-2
No. 5	30
No. 6	29
Feed	26 1-2

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